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practically of the Universal Peace Congresses, which have been so potent in bringing the cause up to its present strength. It has but little to say about some of the leaders most eminent and useful in the peace movement of to-day. It almost leaves out of account the American Peace Society, which for nearly a century has been educating the public opinion of this country and, to a large extent, of the world in the measures of peace and arbitration that are now being considered by the nations at The Hague. The great peace societies of England, France, Italy, Germany and other European countries do not figure in its pages. But it does justly include in its scope of interests the Mohonk Conference, and is fittingly dedicated to Albert K. Smiley, as well as to Hamilton Holt and to Hon. Richard Bartholdt, honored workers in the cause. To it the peace movement virtually begins with the formation of the Interparliamentary Union, of the American group of which Mr. Davis himself is the secretary.

As an introduction to the world's peacemakers from this limited point of view it is very valuable. Although the writer is rather too laudatory at times in speaking of his heroes, he is always entertaining and well-meaning. The whole tone of his book is kindly and hopeful. Sometimes he is also indiscriminating, as when giving the story of Captain Hobson he incidentally accepts rather than exposes the inconsistency of Captain Hobson's doctrine of extreme naval extension combined with a campaign for arbitration; but his enthusiastic emphasis upon the influence of the Interparliamentary Union in urging the second Hague Conference and upon the success of the American members at its meeting in Brussels in causing the Union to prepare plans for a general treaty of arbitration and a World Congress help one to appreciate, as one might not otherwise, the important part in the development of internationalism that is being taken by our own statesmen. The book gives information which has hitherto been inaccessible except in government documents, in pamphlets or newspaper files. It reproduces Mr. Bryan's speech at London and lets us hear again the story of how the Baroness von Suttner wrote "Law Down Your Arms." Its biographical sketches of Sir. William Randal Cremer, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Count Apponyi are particularly well done.

THE LAW OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN WAR. By Norman Bentwich. London: Sweet & Maxwell, Limited. 147 pages.

This book is based upon the Yorke Prize Essay at Cambridge University for 1906. It contains two historical chapters which will be found helpful to the

student of international law. It aims to interest the student rather than to satisfy the lawyer. Some of the topics considered by the writer are "Private Property on Land," "Compensation for War Losses," "Commerce between Belligerents," "Conquest and Private Property," "War and Property on Sea," "War and Neutral Commerce at Sea," and "Proposed Changes in the Laws of War at Sea." The book has especial value at this time as an introduction to the study of the subject of exempting private property at sea from capture in time of war, which has been commended to the Hague Conference by various peace organizations and eloquently laid before one of its committees by ex-Ambassador Choate of our delegation.

International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

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